

NORWICH BULLETIN and Courier

126 YEARS OLD

Printed every day in the year except Sunday.
Subscription price 12c a week; 60c a month; \$6.00 a year.
Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.
Postoffice No. 100.
Norwich, Conn., Aug. 10, 1922.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is authorized to use the name of this newspaper in its publications, and the local press published under this name is authorized to use the name of this newspaper in its publications.

CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING AUG. 6th, 1922
11,723

MASSACHUSETTS PREPARES.

Massachusetts is early in the field in the preparations for meeting the emergency in the coal situation and before the end of the present week that state will be on a complete war-time basis as far as its fuel supply is concerned. The effect of the strike of the coal miners will be brought home to the people not alone by the shortage of coal and the necessity of using bituminous in place of anthracite but by an extra charge of 25 cents on each ton to pay for the operation of the machinery which will control the rationing to households.

What Massachusetts does, necessary will probably have to be done in the other New England states.

James J. Storrow as the Massachusetts coal commission will proceed to appoint local fuel administrators for each city and town in the state. To prevent profiteering in the price of coal to consumers, a retail price will be fixed for every community. Unless coal dealers can satisfy the state committee of coal to them through the state commission will be on a C. O. D. basis.

While a one hundred per cent supply of anthracite will eventually again be available, there is no hope for that this winter, says Mr. Storrow, and house holders will be compelled to use anthracite and bituminous mixed, or possibly bituminous alone. If the people will use a mixture of soft and hard coal in present heating apparatuses a great saving can be effected, not only because of the lower cost of bituminous coal but also because the anthracite coal is thereby almost entirely consumed. The cost of anthracite coal consumed annually in Massachusetts, at present prices, is not less than fifty million dollars.

When the republican congress laid the foundation for an American silk industry, by means of a protective tariff enacted in 1864, it created a new line of occupation that now affords support for half a million people. Without an American silk industry, we would be sending abroad enough money to support more than half a million foreigners and would be giving tribute to a monopoly of silk importers. The number of employees in the silk industry in this country is 140,000 and, estimating each family at less than four persons, it is evident that not less than 100,000 people get their livelihood from this occupation.

The development and importance of the industry was discussed briefly a few days ago by Senator McLean, of Connecticut, while the silk schedule of the tariff bill was under discussion. Among other things, Senator McLean said: "The first real protective tariff on silk was imposed in 1864, and at that time it was 60 per cent upon the finished goods. The raw silk has come in free since that time, as we all know. The effect of that tariff I think is the most graphic illustration of the benefit of the protective principle that we have, because the raw material is all imported, and the growth of this industry and its development, depending as it does upon importations for its raw material, have been remarkable, and its history, it seems to me, is a complete answer to the arguments to which we have listened for weeks and months, emanating from the other side of the chamber, and which attempt to discredit the committee and the pending bill because of the losses which they insist are imposed by protective duties. The experience we have had with the silk industry demonstrates that those arguments have no significance whatever, when they undertake to measure the benefits of protection as a permanent policy."

"As I have said, the industry was established after 1864. They made silk in this country as early as 1843. In 1843 the employees worked 72 hours a week and received 6 cents an hour. That meant \$4.32 a week. In 1921 the employees in the industry averaged about 18 hours a week and were paid about 19 cents an hour. In 1921 the common program silk sold for \$3 a yard. In 1921, in normal times, they sold for 60 cents a yard."

"We have here an illustration of the effect of protection upon an industry where we have to import all the raw materials. A day's work today in this country will buy from five to six times the silk goods that it would in 1868. That is precisely what always happens when we have a protective duty upon a legitimate industry where natural conditions are comparable with those of our competitors."

SERVICE CITIZENS.
An organization known as the Service Citizens of Delaware is doing a noteworthy and unique work for the improvement of social conditions in that state through the development of the state's educational facilities. What has been accomplished has been possible through the generosity of the founder of the organization, Pierre S. du Pont, who has led the development of a group of service citizens.

oating or usurping the functions of the state officials, the Service Citizens first attacked the problem presented by the utter inadequacy of school facilities for the colored population. They worked as administrators of a fund provided by Mr. du Pont which sites were bought, buildings erected and turned over unconditionally when completed to the appointed school authorities. Thirty-seven schools, with accommodations for 2,845 pupils, have been completed at a cost of \$561,000, twenty-five more schools are in course of construction and twenty-three more will be built to complete the programme. In addition, nineteen school buildings for white pupils have been erected at a cost of \$644,000, with the greater portion of the programme for the white children still in the future.

These figures, however, tell only a part of the story of what is being done for the people of Delaware under this far-seeing and munificent foundation. An elaborate statistical study of school attendance is under way to determine the causes of non-attendance and a campaign was carried on to stimulate attendance, the parent-teacher movement and community participation in school matters were stimulated and helped. Visiting teachers were provided, summer schools for teachers helped to elevate the standard of efficiency, a medical inspection and dental hygiene work is carried on, as well as safety education, organized "Americanization" and employment work etc. These endeavors are interesting and instructive in themselves, as illustrating the gains to be derived from the vision of its citizens; but it is important also as an inspiration to other states with larger opportunities and equal needs for the same sort of co-operative citizenship.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.
Premier Lloyd George has announced the adoption by the British government of the air ministry's proposal for a force of 100 air machines for home defense at an increased cost of 5,000,000 pounds per annum. Asked by Commander Wedgwood whether "this great increase in expenditure on the air service is due to the enormous development of the air service in France," the premier replied, "We had to take all circumstances into account."

That seems pretty well equivalent to an admission that the French air program is responsible for the enlarged British air program, indeed, whether Mr. Lloyd George admits it or not, such a conclusion would be inevitable. There is no other country against which Britain needs to safeguard herself with so vast an air fleet. It is France upon which she has her eye.

Mr. H. W. Wells said something like this a good many months ago. He was roundly abused and denounced for saying it and was "fired" by the paper for which he was writing. Yet as to the writer, says Mr. Storrow, and house holders will be compelled to use anthracite and bituminous mixed, or possibly bituminous alone. If the people will use a mixture of soft and hard coal in present heating apparatuses a great saving can be effected, not only because of the lower cost of bituminous coal but also because the anthracite coal is thereby almost entirely consumed. The cost of anthracite coal consumed annually in Massachusetts, at present prices, is not less than fifty million dollars.

REFORM IN CUBA.
General Crowder, personal representative of President Harding in Cuba, has revealed the full extent of the corruption and misgovernment there that has brought the Cuban government to the verge of ruin, and he has laid down for the Cubans a reform programme that they must follow to prevent financial bankruptcy and forestall direct intervention of the United States in their internal affairs. There are reforms to be accomplished on the legislative and the executive side of the Cuban government.

Financial abuses must be prevented by the Cuban congress enacting a proper loan statute which will authorize the executive to contract a loan and strictly limit the uses to which the money may be applied. If an American loan is to be granted, there must be reasonable assurance that the United States will not be compelled to "take the necessary steps under the Platt amendment, to secure prompt payment of the interest and sinking fund charges. Charges of administrative fraud must be sifted to the bottom by the executive which must also effect needed reforms in the judiciary so that justice may be carried out promptly and without corruption.

General Crowder's remedies present the most realistic picture of the corruption that has pervaded the political life of Cuba. The question is whether the Cubans will cleanse their political house without American intervention. At the present writing, no definite answer to this question is possible. No thinking person in this country wants intervention. That is clear. But if intervention should prove necessary, how can we be certain that it would eliminate administrative corruption from Cuba for all time? Here again, one conclusion is as good as another. Until more specific information comes from Havana with respect to the progress of the reform movement all that we can do is to hope that some way will be found to set Cuba's house in order without our intervention.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
Seeing ourselves as others see us would frequently be a cure for too much self-satisfaction.

Chicago reports prospects for the greatest building year in its history. It's a good lead for others to follow.

The man on the corner says: Letting in the sunlight when we feel especially grouchy or discouraged helps back to normal conditions.

BEING THE BOARD
"What in the world ever made you let me run for the school board, Freddy?" you asked Mrs. Arkwright, with an air of deep inquiry.

Arkwright put down the evening paper and regarded his wife intently. It was a pleasant fiction between them that he controlled and disciplined her actions, but Arkwright had been laying just a little too much emphasis on the word "discipline" at breakfast the evening before, drink four cups of coffee in gay defiance of his warning signals, had been aware that she had passed a sleepless night and had noticeably failed to sympathize when at breakfast she asked him why on earth he ever let her do it.

"I'm public life turning out to be quite all you expected it," he countered. "Has the people's party turned you down or has the new principal taken a strap to some one's darling child?"

"Oh, those are just the ordinary little occurrences of daily life. Of course, I'm being house for complaints. The two men on the board go to Chicago every day, and naturally every mother who has a criticism or suggestion about the school must tell me. But I'm used to that and I don't mind. Somebody has to do it. I've even grown accustomed to having the children of my best friends sent here to be disciplined and to talking it over tactfully with the mothers afterwards. But the thing I have to do tonight is worst of all."

"I've got to engage a new athletic director. And he has to teach music, too. You see, we're starting department work, and this man is to be a sort of combination football coach and choir leader. Peter and Jimmy interviewed him in Chicago and they think he's all right, and now they've gone duck-hunting and left the final decision up to me. I'm scared to death."

"If they like him, it's easy enough," her husband offered. "Just give him the once over and chat with him a little about his manners and morals, and engage him. I never knew you to shy at meeting a strange young man before."

"I guess I'm tired. It's been a horrid day. We're remodeling the school, and couldn't quite finish before it opened, and everything is topsy-turvy. Yes, Mary, what is it?"

"A young gentleman to see you, Mrs. Arkwright."

Famous Literary Mysteries
DID ROMEO AND JULIET REALLY EXIST?
Perhaps the first questions which students of the drama have asked themselves in witnessing the performance of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," is the story founded on facts. It is recognized as the finest tragedy of love which the world of literature has to show. While Shakespeare has no doubt the scene in Verona with a higher artistic truth than can be found in the limits of actual history, yet the ideal characters that he created have a foundation in fact. There was no doubt a love affair between young romancers of two rival houses in Verona.

The first mention of the romance was made by Masuccio of Salerno, who in 1476 wrote a novel about two lovers called Mariotto and Gionaccia, of Siena, in Italy, whose story is like that of Romeo and Juliet.

It was in the Piazza della Erbe where most of the scenes of the famous legend are supposed to have taken place. Here occurred the famous brawl between the servants of the houses of Capulet and Montague, of which Shakespeare made the first act of his tragedy. Here the gallant Mercutio fell by the sword of the fiery Tybalt, and Romeo earned his fatal banishment to Mantua and the separation that brought disaster to the lovers.

To visit the house of the Capulets is interesting but a visit today brings out a rather amusing side in connection with the picturesque balcony scene so ingeniously depicted by Shakespeare. Doubtless in the fourteenth century the palace stood in its own grounds and was surrounded by beautiful gardens. But at present it is one high house of several in a row in a narrow street.

YOUNG MOTHER NOW STRONG
Her Mother's Faithin Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound led Her to Try it

Kenosha, Wisconsin.—"I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My mother had great faith in it as she had taken so much of it and when I had trouble about my baby was born she gave it to me. It helped me so much more than anything else had done that I advise all women with female trouble to give it a fair trial and I am sure they will feel as I do about it.—Mrs. FRED. P. HANSEN, 563 Symmonds St., Kenosha, Wisconsin.

A medicine that has been in use nearly fifty years and that receives the praise and commendation of mothers and grandmothers is worth your consideration. The letters we publish ought to convince you; ask some of your women friends or neighbors—they know its worth. You will, too, if you give it a fair trial.

war, born at Sandusky, O. Died in Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1905.
1872—British parliament passed a new Licensing act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.
1881—Orville H. Browning, former U. S. senator and cabinet officer, died at Quincy, Ill. Born in Kentucky in 1819.
1892—The French began their advance against the kingdom of Dahomey.
1897—United States government issued a warning intended to check the run of gold seekers to the Klondike.
1919—Seven were burned to death in a fire on a scenic railway in Dominion Park, Montreal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
Fishermen Should Not Be Miled.
Mr. Editor: Fishermen should not be misled by item published in Norwich Bulletin issue of August 8th, 1922, stating that under the statutes anglers are allowed to take and lines set from boats on the shore.

Section 1, Chapter 169, acts of 1921, reads that: "No person shall leave or use any set line." The interpretation of this subject is evidenced by conclusions by city, borough, town and justice's courts in various parts of the state as to what two or more poles or lines are being used by one person or more of them may be set lines.

Anglers using two or more poles or lines are taking a chance of being halted before a court to answer charges.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE
John Kenlon, who has entered upon his twelfth year as chief of the New York fire department, has had much to do with making that department the biggest and most efficient fire-fighting force in the world. Chief Kenlon had no intention of becoming a fireman when he started out in life. His youthful ambition was to become a sailor and to gratify it he ran away from home in his native Ireland and spent several years before the mast. Finally he drifted to New York city and after experiencing many vicissitudes succeeded in being appointed to the fire department. Then by reason of his good work he was promoted to the top. He installed the "setting up" exercises in the department and became first president of the Fire College, in which fire fighters from all parts of the United States are trained.

Today's Anniversaries
1790—George McDuffie, governor of South Carolina and U. S. senator, born in Columbia county, Ga. Died at Cherry Hill, S. C., March 11, 1861.
1821—Jay Cooke, the Philadelphia banker who raised millions of dollars for the Union in the Civil

WHY THIS SOCIETY IS A SAFE PLACE TO BORROW MONEY IN SUMS NOT EXCEEDING \$300.00
—Licensed and Bonded to the State.
—Supervised by the Bank Commissioner.
—Financed and directed by business and professional men of high standing.
—Lawful interest, or less, charged.
—EIGHT YEARS' reputation for square dealings, as the HONEST MAN'S FRIEND.
—Service and all consultation STRICTLY PRIVATE.—(We have special officers for this purpose.)
—All business done honorably, and legally, and your full obligation given you in writing.
—Members: Legal Reform Bureau to Eliminate the Loan Shark Evil, and other welfare organizations.
FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION AS TO BENEFICIAL SERVICE, CALL, WRITE, OR PHONE 1684
All honest persons, with steady incomes, can benefit by the Beneficial Plan. We will make you a loan on your FURNITURE, or the guarantee of some responsible person. FIFTEEN MONTHS to repay, or less if you desire.
OUR SLOGAN: — "THOSE WHO SERVE OTHERS, SERVE THEMSELVES"

BENEFICIAL LOAN SOCIETY
Rooms 302-303, 56 State Street
New London, Conn.

playwright, born at Richmond, Va., 53 years ago today.

Stories That Recall Others
Scriptural Authority
The visitor to the Sunday school had been invited to speak to the scholars. With a friendly manner that took in every one of the bright faced boys and girls before him he began: "I am sure none of you little boys and girls treat animals unkindly and would never be accused to them, would you?" But, suddenly, I saw a little boy who was very cruel to a cat. What do you think he did? He cut a piece of the cat's tail off. I wonder if any of the boys and girls in the school could give me a verse in the Bible that tells us not to be cruel to animals?"

For a moment or two there was blank silence, but suddenly the light of dawning knowledge flashed in the eyes of a boy near the back of the room and up went his hand.

"Ah, there's a little boy who has an answer. Well, my little man, what verse can you tell us?"

"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder," came the astonishing reply.

Care of the Hair
A New York woman says: "I have used Parisian sage two weeks, and my hair has wonderfully increased in beauty, seems much heavier, and is entirely free of dandruff." Lee & Osgood Co. guarantees it.

A Fine Display of Fresh Fish
FRESH SEA BASS, lb. 15c
FRESH HALIBUT STEAK, lb. 35c
FRESH LONG ISLAND Swordfish, lb. 20c
FRESH STEAK Cod, lb. 18c
Gorton's Ready to Fry Cod Fish Cakes 13c
FRESH SILVER Salmon, lb. 35c
Opened to Order Round Clams. 25c
FRESH STEAMING Clams, 2 qts. 25c
FRESH BLOCK ISLAND Bluefish, lb. 25c
ALASKA PINK Salmon, 2 cans 25c

WHY THIS SOCIETY IS A SAFE PLACE TO BORROW MONEY IN SUMS NOT EXCEEDING \$300.00
—Licensed and Bonded to the State.
—Supervised by the Bank Commissioner.
—Financed and directed by business and professional men of high standing.
—Lawful interest, or less, charged.
—EIGHT YEARS' reputation for square dealings, as the HONEST MAN'S FRIEND.
—Service and all consultation STRICTLY PRIVATE.—(We have special officers for this purpose.)
—All business done honorably, and legally, and your full obligation given you in writing.
—Members: Legal Reform Bureau to Eliminate the Loan Shark Evil, and other welfare organizations.
FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION AS TO BENEFICIAL SERVICE, CALL, WRITE, OR PHONE 1684
All honest persons, with steady incomes, can benefit by the Beneficial Plan. We will make you a loan on your FURNITURE, or the guarantee of some responsible person. FIFTEEN MONTHS to repay, or less if you desire.
OUR SLOGAN: — "THOSE WHO SERVE OTHERS, SERVE THEMSELVES"

BENEFICIAL LOAN SOCIETY
Rooms 302-303, 56 State Street
New London, Conn.

Performing Fleas.
The teaching of fleas to do any sort of trick is, of course, a tedious, difficult matter. The first thing to do is to break them of their natural habit of jumping. One can see how necessary this is when one considers that the insect is less than one-eighth of an inch in length, has a jump of three feet, thus 300 times its own length. If a six-foot man had the same leaping power he could accomplish jumps of 1,800 feet so that when a flea has the advantage of one leap he is as good as gone forever. Usually the apparatus for jump-breaking is a round glass ball. The flea is confined in this ball for a period of three weeks. The trainer looks through this ball, touches it, flashes lights into it, talks into it, in fact, does everything to accustom the flea to his presence. At first the flea will jump and jump. He strikes against the curved walls and gets bruised. After a time, and three weeks are generally found to be ample, the flea gets to know his trainer, and he also learns that it is less

Care of the Hair
A New York woman says: "I have used Parisian sage two weeks, and my hair has wonderfully increased in beauty, seems much heavier, and is entirely free of dandruff." Lee & Osgood Co. guarantees it.

An entirely new kind of soap
Rinso
FOR THE FAMILY WASHING
Soak the clothes that's all
No rubbing-no boiling

Just soaking in it loosens all the dirt
Let soaking do almost all the work for you instead of just a little. Soaking in big, lasting, lukewarm Rinso suds loosens all the dirt. A little dry Rinso rubbed on the places where the dirt is most ground-in removes every trace of it.

If you like to boil
If you like to boil your white cottons there is nothing so good as Rinso. Pour enough Rinso solution in your boiler to give you the suds you like. The other soaps and the soap powder you used to use are not needed with Rinso.

If you use a washing machine
Help it to do its best work. Rinso suds have the body needed to get clothes clean without any rubbing. With Rinso you do not have to use a soap powder—nor any other soap. Get Rinso today. At grocery and department stores everywhere. Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Use enough Rinso to get the big lasting suds that loosen all the dirt

Instant Relief for Chafing
Rashes, Itching, Scalding, Sun Burn, Bed Sores, all Skin Irritations and Soreness of Infants, Children and Adults.
Prescribed by Physicians and Trained Nurses for 25 years as a perfect "skin health" powder. Refuse substitutes as there is nothing like it.

Sykes Comfort POWDER
This Healing Toilet Powder Contains six healing, soothing, antiseptic, disinfecting ingredients not found in ordinary talcum. Heals and Soothes like Magic